

LXV.—*Descriptions of Five new Species of Ennea from South Africa.* By JAMES COSMO MELVILL, M.A., F.L.S., and JOHN HENRY PONSONBY, F.Z.S.

[Plate XVIII.]

THE following species of *Ennea*, in most instances considerably smaller than those hitherto described from the South-African region, were received by Mr. Wotton from the neighbourhood of Grahamstown, and by him placed in our hands for determination.

Ennea cimolia, sp. n. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 2.)

E. testa cylindracea, minuta, recta, tenui, nitida, apud apicem compressa; anfractibus sex, ventricosis, nitidis, ad suturas paullum impressis, omnino lævibus; apertura ovata, labro incrassato, pellucido, dentibus vel plicis tribus instructo, plica parietali magna, intrante, dente labiali conspicuo, plica marginem subtus columellarem semicelata, effusa.

Long. 2.75, lat. 1.25 mm.

Hab. Grahamstown.

A very delicate transparent shining little mollusk, with whorls perfectly smooth; mouth ovate; peristome with three processes, of which the parietal plait is deep-seated, the labial tooth conspicuous, the columellar plait being effuse, large, and half-concealed.

Ennea Farquhari, sp. n. (Pl. XVIII. figs. 3-5.)

E. testa minuta, rimata, dolioliformi, tenui, nitida; anfractibus sex, ventricosis, ad suturas multum impressis, undique longitudinaliter pulchre striatis; apertura ovato-triangulari, labro incrassato, dentibus vel plicis quatuor instructo, plica parietali magna, acinaciformi, acuta, valde prominente, dente labiali bipartito, plica columellari minore, simplici.

Long. 3, lat. 1 mm.

Hab. Grahamstown.

Several specimens, two being in exceptionally fine and live condition, quite transparent, with yellow-rose hue. The species being somewhat variable, we give three representations of it. It is tun-shaped, minute, thin, shining, six-whorled; whorls ventricose, beautifully longitudinally striate, beneath triangularly ovate; outer lip thickened, mouth adorned with four processes, the parietal plait being large, seimitar-shaped,

acute and prominent, the labial tooth bifurcate; the columellar plait, however, is smaller and simple.

This is a very beautiful form, though so small.

Ennea labyrinthea, sp. n. (Pl. XVIII. figs. 7, 8.)

E. testa perminuta, rimata, breviter cylindræca, tenui, delicate pellucente; anfractibus quinque, nitidis, ventricosulis, apud suturas compressis, undique longitudinaliter fere rectistriatis; apertura ovata; peristomate pellucente, crassiusculo, dente parietali permagno, dente labiali apud medium sulcato, parte inferiore suberecto, basali minimo, plica columellari magna, effusa, valde intrante.

Long. 1.50, lat. .85 mm.

Hab. Grahamstown.

An exceedingly minute but very wonderfully constructed species, of which we have seen as yet only two specimens. The shell is transparent, extremely delicate, and needing the aid of a lens of considerable power to show effectively the complicated peristomatal processes. The parietal plait is large and prominent, the labial tooth furrowed bipartitely, the lower division being effuse, extending far across the aperture, and curving upwards. The basal tooth is very small, but the columellar plait is conspicuous and deep-seated. In fact the mouth is almost closed by these labyrinthine elaborations; whence the specific name chosen. This, the smallest of the many *Enneæ* known from South Africa, is unquestionably the most remarkable.

Ennea Margarette, sp. n. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 1.)

E. testa breviter cylindriformi, tenui, lævi, nitida, ad suturas erenulata; anfractibus sex, longitudinaliter levissime striatulis; apertura trigonali, labro exteriori valde sinuoso, dentibus plicisve quatuor instructo, parietali acuto, conspicuo, labiali basaliqve parvis, plica marginem infra columellarem effusa, interna.

Long. 3.50, lat. 1.50 mm.

Hab. Grahamstown.

Allied to *E. cimolia*, but abundantly distinct from that species. The penultimate and antepenultimate whorls are narrower than the corresponding whorls of *cimolia*, the shell is larger, and the shape of the mouth different, the exterior lip being sinuous and bearing the processes (labial and basal) on the bends of such sinuosities.

Ennea Wottoni, sp. n. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 6.)

E. testa subrimata, obtusa, cylindræca, corneo-fusca; anfractibus septem vel octo, ad suturas impressis, ventricosulis, omnibus

longitudinaliter oblique crassistriatis, duobus apicalibus brevibus, cæteris lente accrescentibus; apertura rotunda, peristomate albo, nitente, dentibus plicisve tribus instructo, plica parietali conspicua, acinaciformi, dente labiali prominente, plica columellari interna subtus marginem columellarem.

Long. 5, lat. 2 mm.

Hab. Grahamstown.

This is the largest species of the minute *Ennece* described in this paper. We have seen four specimens, all precisely alike. The shell is of the *infans* type, and is conspicuous for its rounded aperture, the lip bearing a very prominent parietal plait; only one external tooth (the labial), while a deep-seated internal plait below the columellar margin is the third and only other process observable.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

- Fig.* 1. *Ennea Margarette*.
Fig. 2. — *cinolia*.
Figs. 3-5. — *Farquhari*.
Fig. 6. — *Wottoni*.
Figs. 7, 8. — *labyrinthea*.

LXVI.—*Description of a new Characinoid Fish of the Genus Parodon.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Parodon caliensis.

Dentition as in *P. suborbitalis*, C. & V., $\frac{2-8-2}{3-3}$; præmaxillary teeth fringed. Depth of body $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in total length, length of head 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ times. Snout prominent; diameter of eye equal to length of snout, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{2}{3}$ times in length of head, interorbital width 3 times. Dorsal 12, originating a little nearer end of snout than base of caudal, the last rays above base of ventrals, longest rays $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head. Anal 8, longest rays $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Pectorals a little shorter than head. Ventrals not reaching vent. Caudal deeply forked. Scales 39-40 $\frac{5}{7}$, 5 between lateral line and base of ventral. Silvery, olive-brown on the back; seven or eight dark vertical bars on each side.

Total length 75 millim.

Several specimens from the Cali River, near Cali, Colombia, 3200 feet, collected by Mr. W. F. H. Rosenberg.